IMMUNISATION

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ABSTRACT

Immunisation is the most cost–effective public health intervention. The vaccine prevents illness and death for millions of individuals every year. Children below five years of age are vulnerable and liable to get various diseases and disabilities which may lead to high mortality. I Immunisation is often a prerequisite for enrolment in school or daycare, it's important to keep your children up to date on their vaccines. There are some very rare and very mild side effects that can be the result of vaccinations. These side effects completely depend on the Immunisation you got, and how your specific body will react to it. The benefit of immunisation is that your child has the best possible protection against dangerous diseases.

Key words: *Immunisation, vaccine, benefits of immunisation.*

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INTRODUCTION

Immunisation is a worldwide health and progress victory story, protecting millions of lives. Vaccines decreases threats of be afflicted with disease by working with body's natural defences to build protection. Immunisation is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. The two public health interventions that have had the greatest impact on the world's health are clean water and vaccines. Immunisation is the most cost–effective public health intervention. The vaccine prevents illness and death for millions of individuals every year. Immunisation is a foundation of well-being of human being.

Children below five years of age are vulnerable and liable to get various diseases and disabilities which may lead to high mortality. It is therefore very important to provide comprehensive care services to children in order to promote the optimal health level. The health of children is also very important not only for the asset and future of their families and nation but also because health status, health behaviour, and the lifestyle thus formed during childhood determine quality of life in the following year of life [Pollin RA et al)

In response to challenges in global Immunisation, WHO and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) set up the Global Immunisation Vision and Strategy (GIVS) in 2003 (GIVS, 2005). The chief goal of GIVS is primarily to reduce illness and death due to vaccine-preventable diseases by at least two-thirds by 2015 or earlier. The Task Force on Immunisation in Africa (TFI) recognized from the outset the need for high vaccination coverage to counter the disproportionate burden from vaccine preventable diseases in the African Region, and therefore set challenging goals for 2001–2005. These goals aimed to ensure that the Immunisation performance of the African Region caught up with other regions" performance.

In the 20th century, (Rodrigues, C. M. C., & Plotkin, S. A. 2020). the development, licensing and implementation of vaccines as part of large, systematic Immunisation programs started to address health inequities that existed globally. However, at the time of writing, access to vaccines that prevent life-threatening infectious diseases remains unequal to all infants, children and adults in the world.

Vaccination is a crucial aspect of public health. It is a safe and effective way to prevent infectious diseases and protect both individuals and communities. Vaccines work by introducing a small amount of a virus or bacteria into the body, which triggers the immune system to produce antibodies that fight the disease. This helps the body build up immunity to the disease, making it less likely to become infected in the future. Vaccines have been successful in eradicating diseases such as smallpox and reducing the incidence of others like measles and polio. In the current COVID-19 pandemic, vaccines have played a critical role in controlling the spread of the virus and saving lives. It's important for everyone to get vaccinated to protect themselves, their families, and their communities. The benefit of doing so is that your children will be protected from diseases that could cause them serious health problems. The recommended Immunisations for children 0-6 years of age include:

- Hepatitis B
- Rotavirus
- Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis
- Haemophilus influenzae type B
- Pneumococcal
- Poliovirus
- Influenza
- Measles, mumps, rubella
- Varicella (chickenpox)
- Hepatitis A
- Meningococcal (for certain high-risk groups)
- COVID-19

If 95% of us are vaccinated, the spread of disease is reduced, which helps to protect everyone. Vaccination is particularly recommended if you:

- are a newborn or young child (as per the National Immunisation Program Schedule)
- have a newborn baby
- are pregnant or planning for a baby
- are caring for very young babies (for example, parents, grandparents and carers)
- are an older person
- are an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or adult
- have plans to travel outside Australia (ask your travel agent or check on the Smart Traveller website)
- are medically at risk due to certain conditions (such as asthma) or treatment.

RISK OF VACCINATIONS

There are some very rare and very mild side effects that can be the result of vaccinations. These side effects completely depend on the Immunisation you got, and how your specific body will react to it. While there are side effects, as with any medication, it's important to note that unvaccinated children run the risk of spreading diseases or catching the deadly disease themselves. (WGU.2019)

Fifty randomly (Eze, P., et al., 2021)selected clusters (wards) in four districts (two urban and two rural) in Enugu state, Nigeria. As children develop they're exposed to many risks, one of these risks being infections. Most of these will cause mild illnesses. However, despite great medical advances, infection can still cause severe illness, disability and, at times, death. National immunisation coverage rate masks subnational immunisation coverage gaps at the state and local district levels. The objective of the current study was to determine the sociodemographic factors associated with incomplete immunisation in children at a sub-national level. Cross-sectional study using the WHO sampling method (2018 Reference Manual). Fully immunised children and not fully immunised children.

Study findings suggested the need for innovative solutions to improve geographical accessibility and reinforce the importance of reporting vaccination coverage at local district level to identify districts for more targeted interventions.

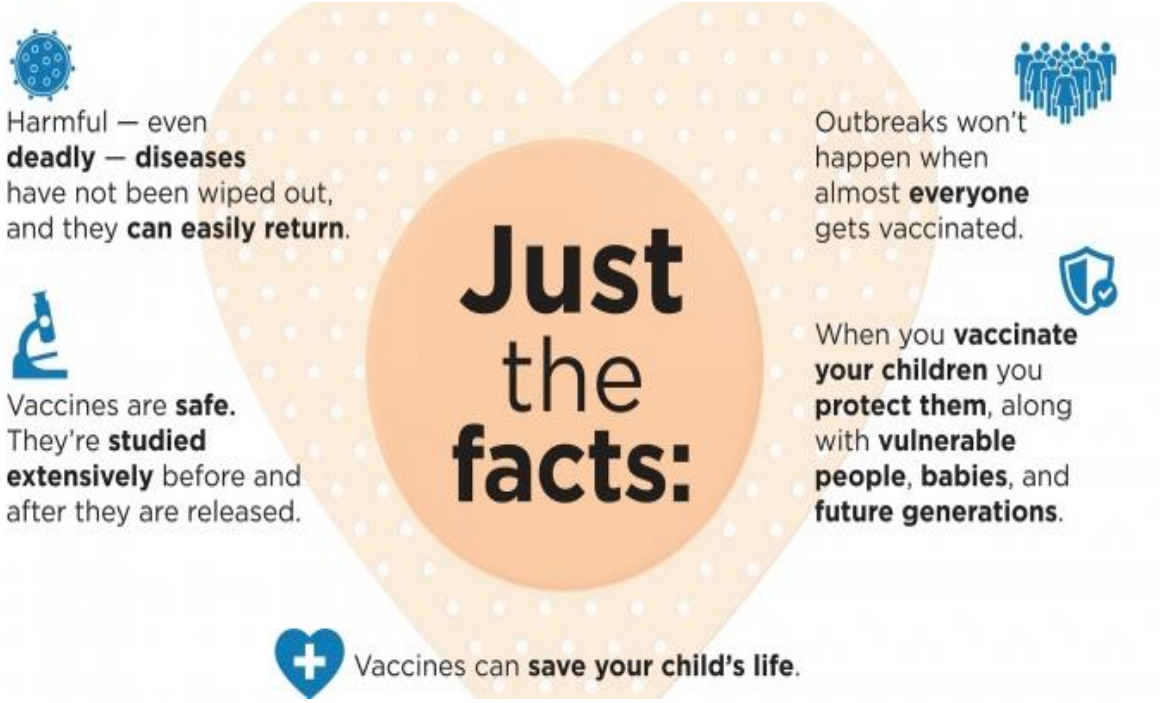
Vaccine development was tested in 2020 when a novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, emerged from China causing a severe respiratory illness, which subsequently spread globally. Within 5 months of the discovery of this virus (Zhu et al., 2020) and person-person transmission (Chan et al., 2020), 5,697,334 cases had been identified, with orders of magnitude likely not measured and almost no country escaped the pandemic.

Before vaccines were available, many children in the UK died from diseases such as whooping cough, measles, and polio. Despite successful Immunisation programs, the diseases that vaccines protect against do still exist.

BENEFITS OF IMMUNISATION

The benefit of immunisation is that your child has the best possible protection against dangerous diseases. This can give you peace of mind.

1. Several disabilities can be cured with the help of Immunisation.
2. Immunisation helps to save money.
3. For the upcoming generation, it is very important to be immunized to fight the diseases.


Harmful — even deadly — diseases have not been wiped out, and they can easily return.
Vaccines are safe. They're studied extensively before and after they are released.
Just the facts:
Outbreaks won't happen when almost everyone gets vaccinated.
When you vaccinate your children you protect them, along with vulnerable people, babies, and future generations.
Vaccines can save your child's life.

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